Essential Hunkers-The Loco-Foco Nomina-Communication of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, June 7, 1852. Undoubtedly men's opinions depend very nach upon their organization. Men of large abdomens are very apt to be conservative. When etalk about "essential differences" in the prinopies of public men, we go back of their party elations and opinions, and view their mental consitutions and their physiological peculiarities. Incoupling Messes. Cass, FILLMORE, WEBSTER and Bechanan, under this view, as belonging to the class Conservative, or to use the modern, elecut synonym, Hunker, we cannot consider that were far out of the way. Undoubtedly the men are different, and entertain different opinions apon a variety of subjects. But place them each ander the necessity of action in a given emergene of importance in public affairs, and it may be predicted of them all that they would act in a given way, and all alike. They are the men who are alsumed by a small show of a crisis, who were nade to defer to imperious demands, who believe that discretion is the better part of valor, and who feel suspicious of, rather than confidence in, the rule of them any. In regard to the leading topic of political discussion of the day, we know that they have all of them stood and now stand upon the same ground. And it does not happen so because of any accidental party affinities or antagonism, ant because of the force of the essential principles of their nature constraining them.

And this is, in brief, the idea we intended to conrey, in our remark that has thrown The Express nto enother convulsion. The fact is, The Ecpress has neither that judicial nor philosophic quality of mind that can enable it to estimate justly the truth of our observations. And it should not, therefore, undertake to comment upon them. Its ack of appreciative sense, and its general obtusecess of understanding, is but exposed in its coarse sed inapposite epithets upon the disquisitions with which we amuse our leisure, and by which se sim at the dissemination of sound views. Let hathere to its little partisan round of ideas. Let teenine itself to the gutters of party politics. firhe it is as much at home as is a swine in the mire. But let it not throw itself into the great current of ideas, for here, like the same pig swim-

ming upon a river, it but cuts its own throat by its

attempts to keep upon the surface. Mr. WEBSTER's friends are open in their condemnatory comments upon the course of Mr. Groupe Evans in the late Whig Convention in Maine, for his avowal in favor of Gen. Scott. Although it is well known that it was through the eforts of Mr. WEBSTER and his friends that Mr. Erass was appointed Commissioner on Mexican Claims, yet it is also well known that Mr. Evans and his friends considered Mr. WEBSTER a monster of perfidy and ingratitude, because he (Mr. W. did not give Mr. Evans the appointment of Judge on the Supreme Bench in place of bestowing it upon Mr. CURTIS. But besides this, the censure is very unreasonable, for Mr. Evans could not have been elected to the National Convestion except by avowing himself very distinctly in aver of the nomination of General Scorr. The action of the Loco-Foco Convention at

Baltimore is particularly acceptable to the Whige in Washington. For a ticket to be beaten, it is reckoned just about the best that could have been offered. Its weakness is apparent enough, but its strength is not yet developed. Neither of the States from which the candidates are taken was stall doubtful, and thus no local strength is acquired for these particular nominees beyond that which every other candidate would have had. It would have been otherwise in taking candidates from such States as New-York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, &c. Of course the ticket derives no force from either the character or fame of the gentlemen who heads it. As a civilian, he has no reputation, and as a military man, we believe his exploits consist simply in going to Mexico and falling off his horse in a fainting fit. Mr Pience has been in both branches of Congress, yet as he made no mark in his legislative career, the ques tion is hourly asked, "Was he ever in public lie!" If the Whigs cannot beat such a ticket with Gen. Scorr, they need not try again. We have heard no doubt expressed that they it, and that handsomely.

The Washington Union, in jubilant ecstacies over the nomination, gets off the first campaign poetry of the season, to the very equivocal tune of "God save the Queen." We recommend it to the sweet voices of the ratifiers who will want something this evening to serve as an interlude among the forty-two speeches already

LUCK IN A NAME. - The Old Line Loco eppenent of Col. Benton for Congress in the Ist District of Missouri is L. V. Booy. Lucky for han in these times that it is n't Fogy.

ANOTHER OPINION .- We received, last night, a four-column argument of Judge Ruggles on the recent Canal Injunction case. His opinion was that the judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed, and the application for a mandumus denied, with costs in the Court below.

KOSSUTH IN MASSACHUSETTS .- Mr. Robert Carter, of Cambridge, has been authorized by Lossuth to collect and publish the speeches he made during his visit to Massachusetts. They will be issued ha well printed octavo volume, which will also contain a full descriptive account of Kossuth's visit, and correct versions of the principal addresses to him in the various towns he visited. Jewett & Co. have the work in press, and will issue it in a few weeks.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE .- We have called the attention of the public to this Institution of learning. located at the Yellow Springs, Ohio. Elder Isaac N Walter, of this City, is Agent to procure a College Litrary, and succeeded last week in raising over eight hundred volumes by donation. The following Book-

sellers gave, of their publications : Comeb, Lamport & Co.306 vols. Leavitt & Allen. 25 vols. A.1 Sarmes. 100 vols. James Blake. 50 vols. James Blake. 50 vols. D. App volos & Co. 100 vols. Fewlers and Wells. 15 vols. Zonet Seats. 25 vols. American Bulle Society. 30 vols. A number of gentlemen, from their private libraries. gave liberally to the institution. The names of other

denors will be given to the public as soon as ascertained

how many they will give.
We hope the Book Publishers and Sellers who have but been visited by the Agent, will respond by donating therally when called upon; for Antioch College will be second to none in the United States.

BROWN UNIVERSITY .- The annual comhistocoment of Brown University will occur on the 14th of July. On Tuesday, the 13th, at 11 A. M., Rev. G. W. Behune, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the oration before the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kups Society. The annual address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry will be delivered on Tuesday evening by Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston. We learn that count of the recent extraordinary assumption of Cospetic authority by Dr. Wayland, the President of the University, which has already caused great excitoment among the students and has led to the resignation of three of the most able Professors, the usual ornton and poem before the Literary Societies of the Uni versity will be emitted this year, being the first time for a period of forty years that such an event has occurred. This decided position of the Literary Societies, which embrace most of the Alumni and Undergraduates of

"Brown," will lead, we hope, to some more satisfactory

adjustment of the questions at issue than has as yet

GEN. COMMANDER-THE WAY TO CHOOSE A DELEGATE .- The Winyaw (S. C.) Observer gives the following amusing account of the way in which the famous Gen. Commander got himself chosen Delegate to the late Baltimore

" It will be recollected that four years ago Gen. Com-"It will be recollected that four years ago Gen. Commander was sent on the same mission by a meeting, whose numbers scarcely equaled the votes he cast in the Convention. At that time the State from the mountains to the seaboard expressed its indignation at the successful fraud practiced by the meeting at Georgetown. Two of the most conspicuous gentlemen who figured in that meeting were at the time about to take up their abode in the State which claims Van Buren and Seward as the apostics of their political creed. The two or three others who were left, either being ashamed of the part they then took, or moved by considerations of policy and expediency, declined to have anything to do with the present movement.

"An effort was however made to get up a public "An effort was however made to get up a public meeting to send a Delegate to the Convention at Baltimore, which effert failed in consequence of an inability to find a gentlemen of standing in the community to take the chair. The godfathers of the movement of 1848 were unwilling to stand sponsors any lorger, and the only alternative left to the party of which Gen. Commander is high priest, we suppose after the order of Meichisedek, was to have a certificate fof appointment drawn up, and hawked about for the names of those who could be induced to sign whether they were Whigs, Democrats, aliens or minors. Many fraudulent devices were resorted to, not only for the purpose of escaping detection, but also for the sake of procuring signstures. Many gentlemen have informed us that they desired to see the certificate and the names attached thereto, but their reasonable requests were denied unless

signatures. Anny gentiemen have naturated as that shed thereto, but their reasonable requests were denied unless they would first piedge themselves to sign.

"Those who were heretofore known as prominent and good Democrats were not applied to at all. One man was induced to sign it, because it was represented to him as a petition to be presented to the Town Council. Another supposed he was witnessing a bill of sale for a schooner, and a third informs us that he supposed he was subscribing for a dinner which was to take place some little distance from the town. And from all we can learn we believe, it we were allowed to plead the truth in justification, we could not be convicted of a liber if we were to say that two-thirds of the signers do not know what they have put their names to. Certain it is, we have had applications to suppress names on the paper, but we do not feel at liberity to do it, and we take this opportunity to inform those who were either deceived, or have since repented, that our columns are open for their explanation.

pen for their explanation.
"We regret that it is out of our power to give to the "We regret that it is out of our power to give to the public the remarkable document referred to. We have inquired of several who signed it, but none of them are able to give any account at it. Many have said they did not read it, others have said they read it but did not understand it, while others say they did not are to understand it. We have, however, been more auccessful in finding out the names to this worderful paper, and as the Democracy of the State have a right to know their new rulers, we have concluded to publish them for general information. We do this with no reluctance, as our acquaintance with the unterrited satisfies us that they are never ashamed of what they do."

The Observer gives the name of the forty-seven signers of the certificate and says :

"Of this metley crew, thirty-one were not born in the District, twenty are not natives of the States, fifteen are Whigs, and nine have no right to vote in the District. Some have no tice of family or property to bind them to the place or State. O here, like birds of passage, are now pluming their wings for their Northern flight. Some have just come lato the District, and with more zeal then taste, have seized the first opportunity of investing themselves with an unenviable notoriety. To this hete-rogeneous mass of Whigs, Democrats and aliens, are we indebted for a representative at Baltimore.

MAINE-Special Election .- An election was held in the IVth (Lincoln and Oxford) District of Maine, on Monday, 7th mst., for a Member of Congress to fill the seat of Hon. Charles Andrews, (Opp.) deceased. The vote of the District in 1850 etood-Andrews, 6,718; Reed, (Whig) 6,652; Pierce, (Free Soil) 183; scattering, 6: Andrews elected by 66 plurality. Now Reed gains 378 in twelve towns, and may be elected; but these are the towns nearest to Mr. Reed's residence, (Waldoboro',) where he may have gained on personal grounds. The Boston Atlas of yesterday, has the following Telegraphic dispatch :

WALDGEORG', June 7.—Waldoboro' gives 506 majority for Reed. In 12 towns hoard from, 378 gain for Reed over last election.

J. H. K.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE .- The vote for Speaker in the New-Hampshire Legislature (House) stood-Geo. W. Kittredge (Opp.) 153; Ichabod Bartlett (Whig) 91; Wm. H. Gove (Free Soil) 29; scattering 10 : Kittredge over all 23. Thomas J. Whipple was chosen Clerk by a still stronger vote. In the Senate, John S. Wells was chosen President, and the two vacancies filled by the choice of the 'regular' candidates, though their " Whig oppenents stood highest in the popular vote. Taus

filled, the Senate stands 10 Opposition, 2 Whig. The votes for Governor were officially counted and declared to stand-

Of the five Councillor Districts, No. 4 elected a Whig, (James Batcheler,) Nos. 1, 2, 5, chose Moses Eaton, Joseph H. Smith, and Russell Cox-(styled Democrats,) and No. 3 had made no choice. The Legislature of course chose Samuel Butterfield, (Opp.) who had a plurality of the popular vote.

Gov. Martin's Message commends Education, a Reform School, Kossuth, the Slavery Compromise, &c. It is non-committal on the Maine Law.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - The inauguration of Hon. Noah Martin as G vernor of New-Hampshire took place on Thursday. The address of the Governor is place on Thursday. The address of the Governor is quite a long document, in which he enters at considera-ble length into State affairs. He congratulates the Leg-islature and the people on the prosperous condition of the State; praises the school sytem, but recommends an enlargement of the range of instruction, so as to secure the introduction of elementary works upon agricultural chemistry and physiology; and suggests the propriety of relaing more money than heretofore for the sup-port of common schools, and also the appointment of an Agricultural Commission, for the benefit of that depart-ment of industry. nt of industry.
The indeptedness of the State, June, 1851, was \$76,

ment of industry.

The indeptedness of the State, June, 1851, was \$76,-790 86, which has been diminished more than ten thousand dollars during the year, leaving the State debt at the present time about \$66,000.

The Asylum for the Insane is in a prosperous condition, as also the affairs of the State Prison.

The Governor has a word to say about corporations, which he thinks have apparently out run business demands and means. He suggests "whether the time has not arrived when it would be well for us to pause and consider our corporate interests and their tendencies, that in any future astion upon the subject of their augmentation we may be guided by the impartial light of mature experience. experience. e establishment of a State reform school is recom

After some general remarks on the right of suffrage, After some general remarks on the right of surfage the Governor raises the inquiry whether the right is suf-ficiently guarded in all localities in the State, and wheth-er any additional legislation would tend more completely to carry out the intention of our fathers in its establish-

Allusion is made to the efforts of the friends of tempe-

Allusion is made to the enorts of the friends of temperance to procure the passage of a liquor law similar to that of Maine. The Governor, in a few non-committal remarks, tefers the subject to the Legislature.

The Governor culogizes Kossuth in glowing terms, and holds that we are bound to favor the non-intervention principle of the law of nations by every means, moral and settled.

The messages concludes with an approval of the Cam-The messages concludes with an approval of the Cam-promise measures, inclusing the Fugitive Slave Law, of which the Governor says, "however much it may be re-gretted that force of circumstances called for this enact-ment, yet the obligations of the Constitution and the love of the Union unite in the affirmance of its necessity and binding force."

The Springfield Republican cor-

The great battle, on the various questions relating to Slavery, conducted under the leaders! of John Quincy Adams, involving the Right of Petition, may be said to have commenced in 1836, when the celebrated Report made by Mr. Pinckwhen the celebrated Report made by Mr. Pincknev, of South Carolina, was introduced, discussed,
and adopted. That report declared, that Congress ought not to interfere in any way with
Slavery in the District of Columbia, because it
would be a violation of the public faith, unwise,
impolitie and dangerous to the Union. It further
declared, that all petitions, memorials, &c., relating in any way, or to any extent, to the subject
of Slavery shall without being printed or referof Slavery, shall, without being printed or refer-red be laid upon the table, and no further action

he had thereon.
On the vital questions, embraced in this Report, the Yeas and Nays were repeatedly taken; ort, the Yeas and Nays were repeatedly taken; and the name of Franklin Pierce is uniformly found in the affirmative-in favor of sustaining the Report to the fallest extent. And in accordance with this was the entire action of Mr. Pierce in both Houses, while he remained in Congress.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

CAPTURE OF RANGOON COTTON FIRM.

ADVANCE IN PROVISIONS.

[By Telegraph to The N. Y. Tribune.] Halifax, N. S. Tuesday, June 8, 1852. The Royal Mail steamship America.

Capt. Shannon, arrived here at 24 P. M. to-day, having left Liverpool at 3 P. M., on Saturday, May 29. She brings eighty-seven passengers, and a large freight. Thirty-seven of her passengers landed here.

The Collins steamer Baltic, which left New-York on the 15th of May, arrived at Liverpool shortly before 8 o'clock, A. M., on Wednes-

Later advices from India state that the British forces had taken Rangoon and captured

COTTON—An active business has been doing during he week, the sales to Friday night reaching 104,700 pales, 48,030 of which were on speculation and for ex-cert. Prices for American qualities below middling are unchanged from last week's quotations, while other qualities are from 4d, 21-164, dearer, according to the cular of Brown, Stipley & Co.
In the minufacturic g districts activity prevails, with args consumption of Cotton. Sales were making to

a fair extent.

The Commercial advices from Continental Europe are favorable. Trade in Paris was active.

Money continues abundant, and on Friday Consols

r secount, closed at par. REEADSTUFFS.—WHEAT is in fair demand without eduction in prices. In FLOUR there is little doing at the current rates of

last week. There is a good demand for INDIAN CORN at 1/6 advance over last week's rates, the market closing with an upward tendency. The stock Conn at 1/6 advance over last week's rates, the market closing with an upward tendency. The stock of American FLOUR and Grain is comparatively light. Provisions.—The sales of Reef for the week foot up 3,000 tierces at a further advance of 5s g 10s. The stock or the market is limited. Pork has also advanced 5 s p bb, with an upward tendency. Lard, there is little on kand; no quotable change. Cheese there is no demand. Tallow has slightly declined.

Exce.—800 tierces Carolha have been taken this week at full rates.

TEA-Holders ask rather higher rates for the quali-ties in demand. ties in demand.
Oil.s—Small sales have been made of pale Seal at £31 10/; 20 tuns Cod sold at £23. Linseed is in fair demand. Palm at improved prices was in steady

RESIN-1,500 bbls. had changed hands at previous rates.
TAR—No sales to report.
TURPENTINE—A parcel of American Spirits sold at

A special dispatch from a well informed private correspondent at Liverpool gives the sales of Corron for the week ending Friday evening at 105,000 bales, at an advance of 'i.d. on the better qualities. New Orleans
Fair is quoted at 6'i.d. and Middling 5'i.d.; Upland Fair,
5'i.d.; Middling, 5'i.d.

The demand had been steady and active throughout

the week. Speculators took 32,000 bales and exporters 16,000. The sales on Saturday were estimated at about

0,000 bales at a steady and firm prices. FLOUR—Western Canal quoted at 20/ CORN—Yellow, 31/6d, White, 30/6d. LARD-Firm at 51/

## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Reaver-sta

Late and Interesting from Texas-Outrages by Mexicans against United States Citizens -Five Americans Killed!

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 8, 1852. The mail is through from New-Orleans. The mail is through from New-Orleans.

Bravo dates to the Soft ultimo. The intelligence from the Mexican frontier is of an exciting character. On the 15th, a gang of 40 Mexicans and Indians attacked a party of Americans who were encamped on the American side and killed five of them. Several companies of rifemen had been raised on the American side, for the protection of the frontier.

riflemen had been raised on the American side, for the protection of the frontier.

The Brownsrille Flag gives the following particulars of numerous other outrages, and says that no man's life is safe from the Muxican assassins. The steamer Camanche, while going up the Rio Bravo, was fired at twelve times. Several persons on board the boat ware wourded, and her passengers had drawn up a statement of the occurrence to be forwarded to the American acceptable. Caravajal, Col. Wheat, and Capt. Ford, were at dif-

event points along the Rio Bravo trying to raise volun-Galveston dates to the 28th ultimo had

been received, but the news is of no special interest. Mrs. Slocum, who shot a man nam forbes at Bastrop, for seducing her daughter, had been

The Committee on Internal Improve ments of the Baltimore City Council reported to-day in favor of loaning half a million of dollars of city bonds to the Susquebannah Railroad Company, te aid in the completion of that road to Sunbury.

Cholera on the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 7, 1852.
The steamer Midas, arrived here last right from New-Orleans, reports having taken 30 German emigrants from a Havre vessel, 17 of whom died of cholers during their passage up the river. Some of the cases were very violent. Of 100 taken from a Bremer vessel, not one died.

Death of a Son of Postmaster General Hall. Boston, Tuesday, June 8, 1852. Frederick A. Hall, son of the Postmaster

eneral, died at Andover Academy, of which he was a Mrs. Hall was present with her son at the time of his death, but his father who had been sent for, did not ar-rive until afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Hall passed through this city this morning, with the body of their son, en route for Buffalo.

Postmaster-General Hall. ALBANY, Tuesday, June 8, 1852.
Postmaster-General Hall and lady arrived here from the East with the remains of their son who died at Andover yesterday. They left this evening

The English Government and the Valley of St. John, N. B. Railroad.

Halifax, Tuesday, June 8, 1852. Among the passengers arrived here to-Among the passengers arrived nere today by the America, are Hon. Mr. Hinks, of Canada, and
Mr. Chandler, of New-Brunswick, the Railroad Delegates to the British Government. We learn from them
that the Imperial Government has refused aid to the
Valley of St. John Railroad, on military grounds; and
that the Delegates, as an off-set, have received the most
advantageous offers from eminent English capitalists
and contractors, for the construction of the European
line from Halifax to the Maine frontier, and from Quelegate to Revisiton in Univer Canada.

Genesee Valley Railroad.

bee to Hamilton, in Upper Canada.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Genesee Valley Railroad Company, held here to day, it was decided to prosecute the work with vigor. All the stock necessary to build the road has been sub-scribed, and it is now a sure thing.

Philadelphia and Lehigh Railroad. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 8, 1852.
The Commissioners of the direct Railroad to Lehigh had their first meeting to-day in this city. The subscription books are to open on the 1st July. The

oute is as yet undecided. Chesapenke and Ohio Canal, &c. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 8, 1852.
The Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, at their meeting in Washington yesterday, elected Governor Grayson as President of

The paper mill of F. Cauffman, near Marnottstown, Md., was totally destroyed by fire on Sa-turday night. The loss is \$20,000, and is partially covered

U. S. Sleeps of War Cyane and Decatur. CHARLESTON, Monday, June 7, 1852. Accounts from Pensacola to the 27th ult have been received. The U. S. sloop of war Cyane was off the Navy Yard, and the sloop of war Decatur was at the wharf dismantling.

Heavy Robbery at Baltimore. Baltimose, Tuesday, June 8, 1852. Hayne's fringe store, in this city, was rebbed last right of \$2,000 worth of silks, and a considerable amount of money.

Mayor Elected, &c. J. H. Maury, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of this City, by 893 majority.

XXXIId CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, June 8, 1852.

Mr. Soule presented a petition from Louisiana asking for an cetablishment of a Navy Yard near New-Orleans. An immense number of petitions were

presented by Mesers, Wade, Shields, Walker, Stock-ron and Chase in favor of the Homestoad bill. Mr. HUNTER presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia in favor of such legislation as will preserve the Wheeling Bridge from being destroyed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stockton presented some petitions for a modification of the Tariff.

Mr. James presented a Memorial of the

Industrial Congress recently held in this city, repre-senting the seatments of a large body of mechanics and workingmen in favor of the Homestead bill.

The House bill changing the name of the American built vessel Amelia, and granting a register to her, was taken up and passed.

The House resolutions ratifying an exchange of certain lands purchased in Nathear, Mississippi, for a Marine Hospital, was taken up and passed.

The resolution of Mr. Cooper, offered two months ago, die eeting an inquiry into the expediency of employing Messrs Leutze, Haley and Rothermal,

to paint certain historical pictures for the President's mansion, was taken up and adopted. Mr. Butler introduced a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Com-

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution in favor of taking measures to effect a reduction of cheap Ocean Postage, and as he proposed, at some future day, to dis-cuss the subject, the resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution directing the Library Committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Mr. Catlin's collection of Indian scenes and portraits. Laid ever.

Mr. Davis moved to take up the bill regulating versels propelled by steam, and after some Mr. Underwood moved to take up the

umberland Dam bill. A'ter some debate it was lost. Mr. Archison moved an Executive Sesston on Minnesota Indian Treaty. Agreed to.

The Executive Session doors were opened at 314 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McCorkle presented the joint re-Legislature, asking the es-

Mr. MARSHALL (Cal.,) asked the unanimous consent of the House to permit the Committee of Ways and Means to report a Senate bill which has been before Congress since the third day of its meeting—to it up, having now a chance to escape from the strin-gency of the rules, and do an act of justice to Califor-nia, which is absolutely required by that State and the

Mr. MARTIN objected. Mr. MARSHALL said that was what he xpected from New-York, and he would prefit by it. Nr. SEYMOUR of New-York called him

The bill appropriating ten million acres of land for the maintenance of indigent insane persons throught the country was taken up. The bill after a discussion about a point

of order was passed over. A bill making further appropriations for

certain zoads in Minnesota was passed.

Mr. Houston asked permission to report the California Branch Mint bill,—if it was to be passed at all, it would be proper that it should come in now. Mr. SETMOUR (N. Y.) inquired whether

the Committee have also had under consideration the question of a Mint in New York, and whether they were not ready likewise to report a bill invorable to that application—and if so, that he make the report at the same time that he does the California bill. Mr. Houston replied, that the Commit-

tee had also ordered the New York Mint bill to be reported. He was willing to vote for both of them, but the California bill should be acted upon first, as it was intended immediately to reach the disease and relieve the distresses of the gold diggers, those who do not traffic with their own treasure and who have been large Mr. Toomes objected.

Business of no particular importance Mr. Marshall again moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be allowed to report

Messrs. BROOKS and STEVENS (Pa.) Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving lands to the old States and some to the new, with a view of establish-

ing equality amongst all, the new States to apply theirs to railroads, and the old to school purposes. Before disposing of the bill the moraing hour expired.

The House passed a bill to make up to Indiana a deficiency of land for a Seminary of Learning

Mr. MARSHALL again asked that the Committee of Ways and Means be permitted to report the California Mint bill. It could be passed without dis-Mr. Barees said that while he was not

opposed to the California bill, still he felt he should be dereliet to the duty he owed to his constituents were he to permit the California bill to take precedence of the to permit the California bill to take precure Marshall to New-York Mint bill. He suggested to Mr. Marshall to clude both bills in this motion.

Mr. Polk made a similar motion, but

The House then went into Committee, when Mr. Clark finished a speech heretofore com menced in advocacy of the Iowa Land bill. The Committee rose and the House ad-

MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port of the brig John Williams, Capt. Gordsfred, we have received files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 13th and Vera Cruz to the 16th inst.

Señor Ramirez, Minister of Foreign Relations, has presented a memorial to Congress, setting forth the reasons that induced him to conclude an agreement with the Spanish Minister for the payment of the claims of the Spanish creditors of Mexico, which was deemed satisfactory.

The Vera Cruz papers are filled with re-The verial cruzy papers are littled with reflections upon the probable effect of the law pending before Congress for the admission of foreign flours into Vera Cruz, for the cot sumption of the citizens, free of duty. The measure is said to be one imperfously demanded by the necessities of the inhabitants. Some of the papers complain loudly of the importation and fabrication of adulterated drugs, and call for legislative intersection.

A proposition has been introduced into Congress, declaring the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, now a Government monopoly, to be free over the whole Republic after the expiration of the present

Twenty robbers had been arrested in Durango for plundering and devastating the country in the dress of Indians. The Universal calls for their prompt and severe punishment, and says the delays of the law are the causes of more than half the orimes com-mitted in the Republic. The Indians were still committing their

ravages in Durango, and other frontier States, almost without resistance on the part of the authorities. The Government of San Luis Potosi had recommended the rich proprietors of that State to form a rifle company, to be armed, mounted and maintained

A project has been presented to the chamber of Deputies to apply the proceeds of the 2 \$\psi\$ cent average tax, collected in the Custom-Houses of Tabasco, Comitan and Tuxtlachico, to the opening of a wagon-road between Tabasco and Chiapas. wsgon-road between Tabaseo and Chiapas.
The Zempoaltecu. of Jalapa. says that

The Zempoalteca, of Jalapa, says that on the 5th inst, Juan C. Recolledo, at the head of some 70 others, attacked the house of the Alcade of Coatepec, to obtain the arms contained therein, and afterward took possession of the funds deposited there from contibutions and tolls. This Juan Recolledo was one of those included in the amnesty recently granted by the Legislature of Vera Cruz to all who took part in the revolutionary movements the year previous. Troops left Jalapa, in pursuit, the day after, and the National Guard were placed under arms. ard were placed under arms.

The Siglo of the 3d inst. has a long ar-

ticle upon the present aspect of the Tehuantepec ques-tion. The editor says all parties in Mexico desire to tion. The editor says all parties in Mexico desire to see the great work of inter-oceanic communication completed, but all fear that the hationality of Mexico would be jeopardized by the recognition of the Garay grant. New propositions have been made which appear to present a sworsable solution of the difficulty. This evidently refers to the propositions of Col. Sko, which, as we announced yesterday, have been accepted by the Chamber of Deputies. The editor complains that much knowledge upon this important subject is hid beneath the veil of diplemacy; and says that the rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty by the Chamber of

Deputies and recent publications will doubties cause great irritation in the United States, and the American Deputies and recent publications will doubtiess cause great irritation in the United States, and the Assertican press will improve the opportunity to insult Mexico and her Government. Under these circumstances, and in view of the grave results that may arise to the nation from this question, the editor thinks further diplomatic reserve unnecessary, and calls for the publication of all the documents connected with it, so that the peaple may know on whom to place the blame, if blame there be. After mentioning the formation of a treaty by Mr. Letcher and Schor Pedrara, its modification by the United States Government, and its final rejection by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, the editor says: "The socond (or modified) treaty has been rejected by our Chamber of Deputies, and this step is not a proof of either bad faith or barbarism. It is a thing that all treaties are subject to which are concluded with countries in which, by their political organization, transactions with foreign powers must be previously revised by the legislative body. Only a complete reversal of the principles of international right could make the rejection of the treaty causas belli. Such an absurdity does not need refutation." The editor regrets that a party of American engineers were permitted to survey the Isthums, and says that the project of Mr. Sloo, which appears to remove all difficulties, is worthy of examination. He still fears, however, that it is only another soare spread for Mexico, a strategem or trick played by those who have lost the privilegemening the present company we presume.

The Trait d'Union of the 12th inst.,

earing the present company we presume.

The Trait d'Union of the 12th inst., says that the Chamber of Deputies, considering the Te-huantepec grant to Garay as abolished or annulled, has authorized the Government to take such other measures as it may deem convenient or necessary for the opening of travel over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

On the 5th May the Government officials proceeded to seize at Vera Cruz the effects of several commercial houses, the English in preference, which had refused, in consequence of the continuance at Mata-moras of Gen. Avalou's low tariff, to sign bills for the moras of Gen. Avaica's low tariff, to sign bills for the payment of duties due under the old and high tariff. On the 7th inst, the Government communicated to the morehants of Vera Cruz the information that the tariff had been raised to the old rates at Matamoros. This quieted the agitation at Vera Cruz in some degree, but further trouble was experienced, and the Government is seriously embarrassed what measures to adopt to relieve commerce there from its present perishing condition.

The Committee on Finance has reported to the Chamber of Deputies in favor of allowing the im-portation of foreign flour for three years, into Vera Cruz, in such quantity as the Government may deem needed by the wants of the population, the duty being

In answer to certain interrogations from the Chamber of Deputies, it appears that President Arists and three members of the Cabinet are in favor of lowering the Tariff on foreign importations, and aboli-shing those duties which amount to a prohibition of im-portation. One member of the Cabinet is opposed to

The Chamber of Deputies has persisted, by a majority of 45 votes, in recommending the lower-ing of the Tariff by 10 per cent, and the abolition of pro-

On the 19th ult. the American vessel John Wesley, from New-York, with ten passengers, was lost on the Reef of Cabezos, 7 miles from Yera Cruz. The passengers, officers and crew and a part of the freight were taken off by the Mexican schooner Rosarko, Señor Saguceta has been elected President of the Sonate, and Señor Gamboa. Vice President. Señor Yanes has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Señor Guzman Vice President.

Max Maretzek's Italian Opera Company have arrived in the City of Mexico, and were to open the season on the 16th inst in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Three hundred Mexican soldiers have ar

rived in the State of Sonora. More French and German emigrants from San Francisco have reached Sonora, where they propose establishing a Colony. Some four hundred more French were expected. The people of Sonora treated all who arrived with kindness.

The Minister of War has proposed a The Minister of War has proposed a series of measures for the defence of the frontier States against the Indians, among which are the erecting of new fortifications on the eastern frontier and the formation of a new military colony in Chibushua. The coalition of the States for this purpose is producing a good effect. The Legislature of Vera Cruz has given to the accumulating fund the third part of the value of the confiscations accruing to the State for four years, and has also opened a voluntary subscription. The Siglo hopes that the other States will aid their brothers in the struggle for the salvation of civilization.

A report from the Minister of War to

A report from the Minister of War to A report from the Minister of War to Congress says that the Republic is threathened on all sides—from Tehuantepec; from Lower California, which has been invaded by a party of adventurers; from Sonora, where an expedition is expected from adventurers and savages; from Chihuahus, where a revolution is on the eve of breaking out, headed by the Governor; from Tamaulipas, which is menaced by adventurers who have again united on the other side of the Rio Grande; from Yucatan, where it will be necessary to suspend the operations against the Indians for want of funds; and in the interior, which is verging towards anarchy. A presty picture this.

Don Mariano Macedo, former Minister of Relations, was examined before the Senate, on the 13th inst, for arbitrary conduct towards Gen. Almonte, then Senater—Macedo being Minister of Relations at the time. He was acquitted by a vote of 23 to 13.

Señor Boves, a member of Congress, has

News had been received at Merida from Gen. La Vegs. The last dates from him were to the 27th ult., and it was said he had obtained some advannate resistance of some negroes from Bells, who headed the Indians. A letter had been written from Tiosco, by a creditable person, which said that the forces of Gen. La Vega had not met with any calamity; that he was in possession of Chan-Santa-Cruz, and had apprehended a soldier of the National Guard, a deserter from Bacalar, who said that place was unoccupied, and that Gen. i.a Vega immunediately marched thither.

The British steamship Thames, on her

last trip from Vera Cruz, carried off \$805,362 85) in gold and silver. [N. O. Pic., May 30.

## NEW-MEXICO.

Disorganized State of the Territory. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, April 25, 1852.

DEAR SIRS: The tale is told—the secret is solved. The great effort to make free American citizens of the Mexicans has exploded. The Civil Government is at an end, and but for the military force stationed here all would be in anarchy. Previous to the arrival of Colonel Summer, the military commandant of this department, as you are aware, the troops were stationed within the towns, and up to that time no considerable demonstration since the war had been made against the Civil Government. Col. Summer in accordance with the views of the Administration, and better to accure the country from Indian depradations, changed the posts and placed a large portion of the troops in the Indian country. This was seized on by the Maxicans as a fit time to disregard the civil authorities and put at naught all law and order. Disaffection, and a determination to resist every thing American became apparent. Tob American citizens became alarmed and the greatest excitement prevailed particularly at this place. In this condition of thitigs Governor Calhoun properly feeling himself wholly unable to administer the Governor. DEAR SIRS : The tale is told -- the secret greatest excitement prevailed particularly at this place. In this condition of things Governor Calhoun properly feeling himself wholly unable to administer the Government without military aid, called on Col. Sumner, who promptly repaired to this city, and finding an entire abendonment of all law and order, and a dangerous disregard by many of the inhabitants of all principles of right, and an inability of the cital authorities to maintain the peace, ordered in a strong company of Infanty in addition to the company of artillery then here, established an effective military police to aid the civil authorities, and placed out strong guards, which have, for the time being, restored quiet, and to some extent confidence, that with this sid the Civil Government may be maintained. Enclosed I send you a card, signed by Gov. Calhoun and Col. Sumner, which possibly indicates Gov. Calhoun and Col. Sumner, which possibly the course necessary to be pursued by Col. Gov. Calhoun and Col. Summer, which possibly indicates the course necessary to be pursued by Col. Summer hereafter. His alacrity in repairing to this pisce, at the request of the Governor, and the promptness and success of his measures in securing quiet and eatery to the people is deeply felt by our American inhabitants. Some may suppose that this condition has been brought about by some actual or supposed one-landministration of the Government, and that as in discontents in the States a little time and a proper care in those who administer the Civil Government will restore a proper condition of things. To those who may thus think, it is time to say that they are mistaken. All that has been done here in arresting the operations of the Civil Government is justly attributable to the enmity and prejudice of the Mexicans against us, and a firm determination on their part to throw off our Government. Since the establishment of a Territorial Government for New Mexico, every Mexican inducence has been cast against its successful operations. Murders have been committed on American citizens, and the Grand Jury has fidled to present indicuncents. The last Legislature wholly falled to authorise a tax sufficient to prosecute crimmals, and Government Calhoun was compelled to turn at large, some forty thieves, cut throats and robbers from the jail, in this place, for the want of means to support them in prison. In a word, Congress must, if she would sustain her dignity and protect American citizens, adopt some this place, for the want of means or support toest in prison. In a word, Congress must, if she would sustain her dignity and protect American citizens, adopt some other system for governing this country. The Territo-rial scheme has emphatically failed, and will continue to do so until the Mexicans shall have become a more earned and civilized people. Respectfully yours, &c., Z.

Religious Ceremonies-The Indians, &c. SANTA FE, NEW-MEXICO, Priday, April 30, 1852.
Mr. BASCOM—Dear Sir: The religious

ceremonies of the Catholic Church, during Samma-Sante, or Holy Week, produced quite an excitement among the population of Santa Fé. The representa-tion commenced on Holy Thursday, about eleren o'clock, when the doors of the church were thrown open, and the multitude rushed in, every one anxious to ob-tain a front seat. A prison was piaced inside of the al-tar, in which the Sarious was supposed to be confined,

and outside of which the Pretorian Band stood guard with spears and staves. The Chief Pricets and Rulers, arrayed in white robes, sat around as if engaged in the trial. Women knelt and west bitterly around the prison. Solemn music was heard in the distance, and all the congregation appeared to be deeply affected.

At night, the Church was brilliantly illuminated by hur-dreds of candles, which added greatly to the solemnity of the scene.

hurdreds of candles, wants nity of the scene. The next day, Good Friday, the Church was crowded A curtain was drawn across the The next day, Good Friday, the Church was crowded even more densely. A curtain was drawn across the front of the altar, resching half way down from the ceiling to the floor, and underseath could be seen the solders marching around the foot of the cross. Little children, beautifully dressed, and with rings on, personified the "Angels that ministered unto him." The "Tra Virgins," with their lamps, were there. A Priest stood by and gave directions how to conduct the ceremonies, while another Priest ascended the pulpit and preached a sormon to the people; in the midst of which the curtain was withdrawn, and the Savior was boheld, nation to the cross—the blood trickling "from his hands, his feet, and his side." At the conclusion of the sermon, ladders were placed against the cross, upon which two men ascended, and proceeded to take down the body, and deposited it in the sepulcher amid the sobs and the writings of the congregation.

During the whole of the ceremonies, an old man, standing in the midst of the people, with a basket before him, kept continually crying, "Give to God!" white all those who felt disposed, threw a real, or medic, into the basket, for the use of the Church.

The sepulchre was a glass case, nearly covered with roses, but through which the body could be seen.

those who felt disposed, threw a real, or medie, into the basket, for the use of the Church.

The sepulchre was a gissa case, nearly covered with roses, but through which the body could be seen.

After the services of the Church had been concluded, a procession was formed and marched through all the principal streets. The sepulchre was borse upon the shoulders of six men, and was surrounded by crowds of men, women and children. The Priests marched in front, saying mass, whith behind came the Teu Virgins, with their lamps, the Apostles, and the wicked Jesz. After the procession, the sepulchre was deposited in the Church again, under the charge of the "soldiers," until evening, when the same ceremonies were again repeated by tarchlight, when the body was again lodged in the same place, and committed to the same charge.

The bells were not allowed to be rung during all this time, and a general gloom appeared to actile upon the countenance at the people.

Generally, on Easter Sunday, everything changes. The bells ring out a merry peal, and the day is passed in feasting, and the night, by many, at the isudange, But this Easter Sunday was not passed in this way, owing to matters of a more earthly nature interfering.

For two months past flow, Calhous has been lying sectionly ill, so much so that at one time his recovery was deemed almost impossible.

By the March mail, Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the Territory, received intelligence that the condition of his family, in the States, was such as to render his presence absolutely necessary.

family, in the States, was such as to render his presence absolutely necessary.

The question was at once raised, "Who shall be Governor?" during the absence of the constitutional officers. The law makes no provision whatever for such an emergency, and many of our good people, having no objection to a "rew" at this time, began to "fan the flame." There is no use disguisling the fact that many in this Territory have but little love for our people or our institutions, and they would at once throw off our Government if they had the power. Intelligence, from a reliable source, was brought in that the Camanches were endeavoring to form a league with the other sold tribes to unite with the Mexicans, for the purpose of exterminating the Americans in Texas and New-Mexico. Many of the disaffected here are known to be in active correspondence with the leading men in old Mexico, but for what specific object is not known.

In the whole Territory there are not probably more than three hundred Americans connected with the army, and these are scattered here and there through every little town.

Our army is but small in numbers, and has to protect

Our army is but small in numbers, and has to protect

a very large extent of country. In all, not over each thousand fire kundred men.

The very time to sitr up x revolution, would be during an interregnum of the government. This all our people knew, and no doubt there was cause for approhension.

Col. Brooks, the commanding officer at this place, felt Col. Brooks, the commanding officer at this place, felt himself called upon to have every thing in readiness for whatever might happen. The big guns were brought out and placed in positions so as to guard every arenae of approach. The Palace was fortified in such a way that all the Mexicans this side of the "Helis of the Montenaes," could'nt begin to take it.

About midnight, the night before Easter, "a cry went up," "the revolution's a coming!" and as one man radled all the Americans in Santa Fé. Being awakened out of a sound sleep, by the noise, "I grabbed my pistois with a fluttering heart and a trembling hand," and great was my relief to find there were no Maxicans out that time of night, wanting to shoot me.

Owing to the excitement, Gov. Calhoun wisely concluded he would neither die, resign, nor leave the Territory, until he was assured that the country was in porfect security.

fect security.
Colonel Sumner arrived here last week, and has or Colonel Summer arrived hore has week, and as of dered another company of infantry to be stationed here. The "stars and stripes" which were not seen here for some time past, now wave at the top of the flag-staff in the Plaza; and if there is any body objects to seeing that the guere, let them try to take it down—if they down.

One of the most serious wils felt by the people here, was the want of an efficient police, to preserve order. No taxes can be collected, and of course the Treasury is empty. Money could not be had either to pay the police, or to provide food for the prisoners. One of twa things had to be done; either let the prisoners stave in jul, or turn them loose upon the community. The consequences could be easily foreseen. Every man carried his "arms" by day and slept with them under his pillow at night, to protect himself and his property. Scenes of bloodshed and violence have been constantly occurring, and there were no means of punishing the offencers.

offencers.

A few weeks age, a Schor Salezzr, (son of the Salezzr who cut off the Texian prisoners' cars.) went to pay a visit to his lady-love, and in coming out of the door he was shot through the back of the neck, the ball ladging in his mouth, striking against his teeth. The person charged with shooting him was taken up, held to ball, and nothing has since been said upon the subject. Salezar has since recovered. Within fifty yards of the Palace, two weeks ago,

skirmish hot place about daylight in the morning, at a Dutch beer house, when some dozen shots were fired at the bar keeper's head-two of the balls disfiguring his scalp, while a third ball lodged in a friend's arm. The parties were not even bound over to keep the peace. parties were not even bound over to keep the peace.

A few nights afterward a young man named Mulligan tried to make a raise by robbing a store. Under some pretence he succeeded in gatting a young man named Curl, who slept in the store, to get up and let him in. As soon as Mulligan entered the store he struck Curl on the head with an ax. Curl instantly setzed him, and being the stronger man of the two, succeeded in putting him out of the store, and raising the alarm. Mulligan endeavored to make his escape, but finding himself closely pursued, he pulled out a pistol and blew the whole top of his own head off. This was the only sonsible thing he did, for had he not done as there would have been an exhibition of Lynch Law that would have been an exhibition of Lynch Law that would have been to credit to the city.

In this state of affairs, the Governor applied to Colonel Sumner to take charge of the prisoners who might be taken, until some means could be devised by which better order could be maintained. Our city at this time is unusually quiet, owing to this arrangement between the

ter order could be maintained. Our city at this time is unusually quiet, owing to this arrangement between the civil and military authorities.

A large band of Navajoes, under their Chief Sandoval, came to the Palace the other day, to make complaint against Laguna Indians, for depriving them of water, upon which they depend to irrighte their lands. These people raise corn enough and to sell, and manufacture their own ciothing. They are the most intelligent of the wild tribes, and the best disciplined of any in the Territory. A curious custom prevails with this band. For no consideration will a young man eat in the presence of his wife's mother, nor live in the same house with her while the wife lives. When asked the reason for it, they give the universal Mexican reply, quien sabe (who knows!)

Another vacancy has occurred in the Eutaw Medical Department. Last week, the wife of Tamoachi, the war chief of the Capote Eutaws, was taken sick; the Doctor was calise in, and in two days the woman died. After her death, Tamoachi took his rifle and put a pill through the Doctor, which at once settled him and his accounts. The wife of Tamoachi was the most beautiful squaw I have seen, and she was much beloved by her poople. The Eutaws all suppose the Doctor poisoned her, and they justify Tamoachi in killing him. Tamoachi was rich in mules and horses, but, on the death of his wife, in order that she might not be left afoot in the happy hunting grounds, they had to be all killed. Another reason given is, that the loss of property may make a more hasting impression upon the surviving partner of the deceased. Another vacancy has occurred in the Eutaw Medical

the deceased.

The Southern or Gila Apaches have committed no deprecations of late, and they are very desirous of ob-

depredations of late, and they are very described taining peace.

About sixty Jicarilla Apaches visited this Superintendency during the week, and although it was almost impossible to keep them from getting drunk and kicking up a row, they were at last persuaded to leave the settlements and travel over the mountains, where they istend to manufacture tenajos and busicts for trading. They are more unmanageable than any other Indians, and are very poor.

and are very poor.

The Camanches are gathering all their people upon
the Arkansas, and some of the traders apprehead
trouble from them while traveling on the road to the

States. The Gila gold-cunting party has returned from that The Gila gold-cunting party has returned from that river, and report plenty of gold there, but it costs too river, and report plenty of gold there, but it costs too much to dig it. They stopped awhile at the coppor-mines, where rich mines had been reported, with like

mines, where rich mines has been held. I see by the papers that much 'talk has been held.' I see by gold, silver and tin mines of New-Mexico. If about the gold, silver and tin mines of New-Mexico. If about the gold, silver and tin mines a desire to work them, just before the next election, 'let 'en come,' but nobedy else, if they don't want to burn their fingers.

Over \$100,000 in silver coin left here in a train of wayons for the States two weeks ago, the owners being unable to obtain drafts.

Mr. Aubrey has already made a trip to the States and brought back a supply of goods for one of our merchants, this year, and is now half way back to the States again. Mr. Alleo, the Secretary of the Territory, is in company with him.

with him.

I see also, by the papers, that Gov. Culhoun has been much ernsured for licensing traders to buy and sell indian children, and also for licensing traders to go to the Utah country, to trade with the Indians in this Mormon

Goy. Calhoun has never granted a license, to and